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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## GRAIN PRODUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

The 1930 wheat production in Yugoslavia is estimated at 88,992,000 bushels, which is 6 per cent below the 1929 production of 94,999,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. The rye production is estimated at 9,566,000 bushels, which is 16 per cent above the 1929 crop of 8,268,000 bushels. The barley production is estimated at 19,244,000 bushels and oats at 23,493,000 bushels as compared with 18,917,000 and 24,166,000 bushels respectively in 1929.

See table, page 177.

## EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED

Recent advances in butter prices in the principal European markets were well maintained during the week ended July 31, according to cabled reports from American Agricultural Commissioners. The Copenhagen official quotation was a shade lower at the equivalent of 30.9 cents a pound, while 92 score in New York advanced a half-cent to 37.0 cents. London quotations generally showed no significant change from the previous Thursday. The market is reported as quiet. The New York--Copenhagen margin was widened approximately from 5 to 6 cents a pound. Best Danish at 33.7 cents in London is selling at a good margin over New Zealand at 30 cents. For detailed comparative price summary, see page 179.

## BRADFORD WOOL BUSINESS QUIET

A ~~week~~ limited turnover of tops was reported in the Bradford market for the/ended August 1 according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Macates. Spinners supplies are reported to be sufficient for the immediate future and new business is difficult to obtain. Prices have remained firm with 64s tops up one cent per pound, the present quotation being 56.8. Prices for 50s tops remain unchanged at 34.5 cents per pound with yarn prices also steady at 89.2 cents per pound for 2/48s and 50.7 cents for 2/32s. Increasing financial stringency and the termination of contracts placed before the strike have reduced production in the piece goods section. The demand for light weight woolens for womens wear is also showing a decline.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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## BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1930

The 1930 wheat production in the 17 countries so far reported is estimated at 2,095,877,000 bushels, an increase of 4 per cent over the 2,014,548,000 bushels produced in the same countries in 1929 when they represented 58 per cent of the estimated world total exclusive of Russia and China. The production in 9 European countries totals 792,998,000 bushels against 768,514,000 bushels in 1929.

The production in Germany is estimated at 141,168,000 bushels, an increase of 15 per cent over the 1929 crop and nearly equal to the crop harvested in 1929. This estimate, however, is calculated on the basis of the yields indicated by July 1 conditions and is subject to revision, as conditions were less favorable in July. The third estimate of the production in Hungary is 69,665,000 bushels, a slight increase over the previous estimate, but is 7 per cent below the 1929 crop. Acreage and production tables are on page 169 and 170.

Foreign growing conditionsCanada

Crop conditions in western Canada showed further improvement during the past week, especially in the central areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta, according to a telegram from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The weather continued hot with scattered showers in some regions and good rains again reported in almost the same territory of Saskatchewan and Alberta as were benefited last week. Frosts which occurred on July 26 in the Peace River country blackened potatoes and undoubtedly damaged grain. Stem rust increased seriously on the late bread wheats in Manitoba and to a lesser extent on the lighter stands in Saskatchewan.

Europe

Heavy rains fell in Central Europe during the week ended July 31, but aside from some rain in France, other parts of the continent were mostly clear, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Prospects in France continue poor. Harvesting is progressing under great difficulties and threshing returns show a poor quality grain. The condition of the grain crops in Germany as reported by the German Agricultural Council deteriorated between July 1 and July 15, especially in the regions where oats and barley are grown and to some extent in the wheat districts. Mr. Steere points out that the official estimates of crop production as indicated by July 1 conditions may be reduced as a result of the unfavorable conditions during this period. The official

## C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

estimate of the rye production is 335,000,000 bushels, which is 14,000,000 bushels greater than the 1929 crop, but Mr. Steere is of the opinion that the outturn will not be above last year and that the quality of the present crop is inferior.

Wheat production in Yugoslavia is expected to be about 20,000,000 bushels less than last year when the crop was officially estimated at 95,000,000 bushels, but unofficial estimates averaged around 88,000,000 bushels. The corn, barley and oats crops in Yugoslavia are also expected to be much below 1929. The outlook for the corn crop in Rumania continues very good and there are heavy stocks remaining from the last harvest. The outlook for the rye, barley and oats crops is also very good. Conditions in Czechoslovakia indicate average to good wheat and rye crops, but a reduction in the feed grains and potato crop. Mr. Steere estimates the wheat production in Czechoslovakia at 51,000,000 bushels, which is nearly equal to the 1929 crop. He also estimates the production in Hungary at 77,000,000 bushels as compared with the third official estimate of 70,000,000 bushels and the final estimate of 75,000,000 bushels produced in 1929.

Harvesting of the winter grains in Russia is being delayed in some regions by rains. Yields in Ukraine are reported to be average to above average. Rains fell in the middle and upper Volga and in northeastern Russia during the week ended July 31, but in the Ukraine and lower Volga the weather was warm and clear.

Southern Hemisphere

Temperatures were nearly normal in the grain sections of Argentina during the week ended July 28, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The average temperature in the northern zone was 50°, or 1° below normal, while 46° reported for the south was exactly normal. Precipitation was deficient in both areas, no rain being reported in the north and only 0.1 inch in the south. In Australia further useful rains were reported in all the wheat areas.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States, July 1-26, 1930 were 12,005,000 bushels compared with 10,995,000 bushels during the same period in 1929. Exports during the week ended July 26 were 3,604,000 bushels as compared with 4,944,000 bushels the previous week and 4,921,000 bushels during the week ended July 27, 1929.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on July 25 were 73,175,000 against 79,908,000 bushels on July 18 and 66,879,000 bushels on July 25, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended July 25 were 2,634,000 bushels and shipments were 5,541,000 bushels. Total receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1, 1929 to July 25, 1930 were 131,576,000 bushels against 317,648,000 bushels in the same period of 1928-29. Total shipments this season to July 25 were 139,687,000 bushels against 294,038,000 bushels in the same period of 1928-29.

European market conditions

European grain markets were quiet during the week ended July 31. Offers of domestic grain were restricted but import purchases were fairly large, Mr. Steere reports. The percentage of foreign wheat allowed in milling in France has been raised from 3 to 10 per cent and it is thought that a further increase will be made. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin declined from \$1.03 per bushel on July 23 to \$.97 on July 30.

United States wheat prices

During the week ended July 31 wheat prices fluctuated considerably and declined to somewhat lower levels. September futures at Chicago reached a low of 85 1/4 cents per bushel on July 30. This marks a new low level for the season. There was a marked recovery from this low, however, and on July 31, September futures closed at 86 5/8 cents. During the week receipts of winter wheat were heavy and storage space has been filling rapidly. However, reports indicate that about 40,000,000 bushels of grain storage space has been completed in the past year or is now in process of building. This increased storage space, together with a heavier export movement, appears likely to prevent serious congestion. Exports of wheat have amounted to 9,110,000 bushels this year since July 1 compared with 7,150,000 bushels last year. The greatest difference in exports, however, is likely to be during the coming months for it was during August and later months that the slow export movement last year contributed to the congestion of terminal elevators, and it is during these months that prospects now are for a large volume of wheat to move from the United States.

On July 24 prices of September futures in the principal markets were lower than a week before. At Chicago and Kansas City declines amounted to about 4 cents per bushel, while at Minneapolis and Winnipeg they were about 6 cents. The declines in Liverpool prices amounted to only 3 cents and in Buenos Aires prices declined only 2 cents per bushel. Compared with a year ago, prices of September futures continue about 60 cents a bushel lower in United States markets, while at Winnipeg the price is nearly 80 cents lower than it was last year at this time.

August 4, 1930

## Foreign Crops and Markets

143

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of September <sup>a/</sup> futures at specified markets

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires <sup>b/</sup>	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 19	117	100	109	92	113	99	119	105	120	110	c/ 98	c/100
26	116	95	108	88	114	95	120	101	124	104	c/102	c/ 95
July 3	125	94	117	86	125	94	137	100	135	105	c/112	c/ 94
10	127	92	119	84	127	92	140	99	134	103	115 <sup>d/</sup>	94
17	146	90	140	83	148	90	164	98	156	106	130	94
24	146	91	140	84	149	91	168	99	152	107	127	93
31	147	87	141	80	149	85	171	93	155	104	131	94
Aug. 7	135		130		136		154		144		119	
14	135		131		137		157		144		120	
21	131		126		133		154		140		121	

<sup>a/</sup> October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool<sup>b/</sup> Prices are of day previous to other prices.<sup>c/</sup> August futures.<sup>d/</sup> Price is for July 10.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at specified markets

Week ended	All classes		No. 2		No. 1		No. 2		No. 2		Western white	
	and grades	hard winter	dk. n.	spring	amber	durum	red winter	St. Louis	Seattle <sup>a/</sup>	Seattle <sup>a/</sup>	Seattle <sup>a/</sup>	Seattle <sup>a/</sup>
	six markets	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis	St. Louis	St. Louis	Seattle	Seattle	Seattle	Seattle
1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 13	103	100	102	98	120	110	125	95	121	108	108	103
20	104	92	102	90	123	102	109	88	121	101	111	96
27	110	87	109	84	130	98	112	85	127	93	116	92
July 4	115	85	113	82	137	99	116	86	123	93	119	93
11	119	83	117	81	141	97	123	88	124	85	122	92
18	134	82	130	79	159	97	146	87	143	83	134	91
25	133	83	129	81	155	97	144	88	141	87	132	92
Aug. 1	135		131		156		144		140		134	
8	124		121		139		127		131		130	
15	125		124		139		120		129		128	

<sup>a/</sup> Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Cash wheat prices at the principal United States markets averaged slightly higher for the week ended July 25 than for the previous week, all classes and grades at six markets averaging 83 cents compared with 82 cents. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City was up 2 cents, whereas No. 2 Red winter at St. Louis increased from 83 cents to 87 cents per bushel. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis and western white at Seattle were both up 1 cent per bushel, while No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis has remained at 97 cents per bushel for three weeks. Prices of wheat are now at levels which make feeding of wheat rather than corn profitable in many sections of the country. At Chicago wheat has been selling recently at lower prices per bushel than corn, whereas there are many parts of the country where wheat prices are even lower relative to corn prices than in Chicago. With wheat, once it has been coarsely ground, a somewhat more valuable feed, bushel for bushel, for most classes of livestock, it seems probable that the prospective shortage of corn and other feedstuffs is likely to result in a heavy use of wheat for feed.

Rye production in 1930

The 1930 rye production in 8 European countries is reported at 464,896,000 bushels, an increase of 3.4 per cent over the 449,749,000 bushels produced in these countries in 1929 when they represented 48 per cent of the estimated European rye crop outside of Russia. Production in Germany on the basis of July 1 conditions is calculated at 325,414,000 bushels as compared with 321,045,000 bushels in 1929 and 335,499,000 bushels in 1928. Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin, however, is of the opinion that the crop this year will not be any larger than that harvested last year and that the quality of this year's crop is inferior. The third estimate of the production in Hungary is 27,361,000 bushels, a reduction of 590,000 bushels from the previous estimate and 4,062,000 bushels below the production in 1929. Acreage and production tables are on pages 169 and 170.

FEED GRAINS

Condition reports from Europe continue to indicate that the production of barley and oats will be below 1929. Preliminary estimates of the production in Germany, made on the basis of July 1 condition, show substantial reductions from the 1929 harvest and further deterioration is believed to have occurred since these estimates were made. The estimates of the production in Hungary were revised downward during the past week. Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin reports that the barley and oats crops in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are expected to be below last year. The condition of the corn crop in Rumania is very good and carryover of old crop corn is reported to be large. Smaller corn crops are indicated in Hungary and Yugoslavia. Price and trade tables are on pages 173 and 174.

## C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

Barley

The production of barley in 8 European countries which in 1929 represented about half of the European crop exclusive of Russia is reported at 407,624,000 bushels, a decrease of 4.3 per cent from the production of 425,723,000 bushels in 1929. The first estimate of the production in Germany is 134,205,000 bushels as compared with 146,089,000 in 1929. This estimate was made on the basis of conditions as of July 1 and as conditions since that time have been unfavorable to the crop in many important regions, it is expected that this estimate will be reduced later. The estimate of the barley production in Hungary has been reduced from 24,664,000 bushels to 24,067,000 bushels, which is 23 per cent below the 1929 crop of 31,352,000 bushels. Conditions point toward a good crop in Rumania. Acreage and production tables are on pages 171 and 172.

Oats

The oats production in the 8 European countries from which reports have been received totals 635,684,000 bushels, which is 14 per cent below the production of 740,152,000 bushels produced in the same countries in 1929. Production in Germany is estimated at 419,081,000 bushels, nearly 90,000,000 bushels below last year. The oats production in the 3 North African countries is reported at 16,327,000 bushels, 25 per cent below the 1929 production and the lowest since 1927. Acreage and production tables are on pages 171 and 172.

Corn

The estimates of the 1930 corn acreage in five European countries remains at 16,555,000 acres, which is 11 per cent below the 18,695,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. Bulgaria is the only European country which has issued an estimate of the 1930 production. Acreage and production tables are given on pages 171 and 172.

SUGARWorld crop again large

The total world production of raw sugar for the season just ended is now estimated at 29,989,000 short tons as compared with the previous year's record crop of 30,346,000 short tons, according to the latest estimates received. The world beet sugar crop, estimated at 10,240,000 short tons, is only 0.4 per cent below that of 1928-29, while cane sugar shows a reduction of 1.6 per cent from the previous year.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The final figure for Cuba as reported by the Cuban Department of Agriculture is 5,231,914 short tons as compared with 5,775,179 short tons produced in 1928-29, which was the second largest Cuban crop. The final figure for the Porto Rican crop as reported by the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico is 866,109 as compared with the previous estimate of 836,891 short tons. This is the largest sugar crop Porto Rico has ever produced. The 1928-29 crop was unusually small due to the damage caused by the hurricane in the fall of 1928. The world sugar production is summarized on pages 176 and 177.

Weather conditions in Cuba continue favorable for the growing crop, according to a trade report. Rainfall, which has been below normal since 1926, has been well above normal for the first 6 months of this year. The average rainfall January - June, according to the Cuban sugar club, has been 25.92 inches in 1930 as compared with 17.52 in 1929 and the normal (25 year average) of 23.03. Total rainfall for the year 1929 reached 48.34 inches as compared with 46.30 in 1928 and a normal rainfall of 54.10.

Slow trade in Cuban sugar

Cuba is having considerable difficulty in disposing of her surplus sugar production. Exports for the current year have been moving very slowly. During the first 6 months only about half as much sugar was exported as during the same period in 1929. Total exports (January - June) 1930, as reported by Guma-Mejer, reached 1,685,986 short tons as compared with 3,280,920 short tons exported during the same period in 1929. Exports to the United States dropped from 2,592,458 short tons during this period in 1929 to 1,164,290 short tons in 1930, while Europe, which is next in importance to the United States as an importer of Cuban sugar, has so far taken only 471,388 short tons as compared with 616,783 short tons the first 6 months in 1929.

A report from Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana states that as exports have been so slow and as small amounts of money have been paid the mills, payments to the "colonos" have been deferred and they in turn have not been able to pay small storekeepers and others for goods previously delivered. All of this has had an adverse effect on credit conditions and many failures of small business houses are announced in the country districts. Consul Quarton states that if more foreign markets cannot be found and if the price of sugar does not improve, the outlook for the Cuban sugar industry and for credit conditions in the Island are distinctly unfavorable.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONTD

## HOPS

The condition of hops in England the middle of July was very satisfactory, according to a trade report. Indications at that time were for a full crop from the acreage under cultivation. Under the influence of almost ideal weather the bine had made good heading. The fields were almost entirely free from aphid, which had become decidedly troublesome a month earlier, and there was little or no complaint of downy mildew. The report states, however, that one factor which might have an unfavorable influence on the bearing quality of the plant, is the fact that this year very little fertilizer has been used, in accordance with the general feeling that the crop ought to be restricted. As a result of this, it is possible, the report states, that the bine may prove incapable of bearing a full crop.

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR FRENCH PRUNE CROP: Estimates concerning the 1930 prune crop in the Bordeaux region of France continue to be optimistic, according to Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London, quoting Consul Meminger at Bordeaux. Present estimates range from 17,000 short tons to 22,000 short tons with the majority of opinion leaning toward the lower figure. On account of the large number of plums on the trees there is a tendency to expect that the fruit will be small in size. The trees as well as the fruit appear to be in a healthy condition and they have been relatively free from insect pests and diseases. The market for imported prunes is very quiet in the Bordeaux region at the present time, and will probably continue so pending the arrival of the new crop which will be ready for harvest about the middle of August.

LARGER SPANISH RAISIN CROP: The production of raisins in the Valencia and Malaga districts of Spain this season will be about 25 per cent above last year, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Neilsen at Marseille, quoting the American Consuls in Malaga and Valencia. The crop in Valencia is estimated at 16,000 short tons as compared with 12,000 short tons last year, while the Malaga crop is estimated at 11,000 short tons as compared with 9,500 short tons last year. Old stock raisins in Valencia are reported to be exhausted. Some old stock raisins are still being held in dealers' and growers' hands in Malaga, but the total is reported as small. The quality of the new crop is said to be promising for both districts. The Valencia raisin market is dull at the present time, opening quotations being about 25 per cent below those of a year ago. Opening prices for the Malaga market have not been announced as yet, but they are expected to be somewhat lower than a year ago.

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN FRUIT CROPS: According to the Empire Marketing Board, present conditions indicate that tree fruit crops in Europe will be below those of last year. Crops of dessert and eating apples promise to be only fair and cider fruit short. Cherry and plum crops will probably be below those of last year. Berry crops are generally very good. Blossoming was generally good and late frosts caused but little damage. Excessive rainfall and low temperatures during the spring delayed setting, and early maturing varieties yielded poorly. The recent hot weather aided the berry crops but caused much dropping of other fruits.

SICILIAN CITRUS PRODUCTION INCREASED IN 1929: The 1929 lemon crop of Sicily is placed at the equivalent of 13,416,000 boxes of 74 pounds against 11,370,000 boxes for 1928, according to Consul R. R. Bradford at Messina, quoting the Italian Central Institute of Statistics. Of the 1929 lemon crop, winter lemons comprised 11,545,000 boxes and Verdelli, or summer lemons, 1,962,000 boxes. For sweet oranges, the 1929 output is placed at 4,775,000 boxes of 70 pounds against 3,715,000 for the preceding year. Sicily usually accounts for 90 per cent of the total Italian lemon crop and 55 per cent of the sweet oranges. Sicilian mandarines reached 262,000 boxes of 70 pounds in 1929, with 29,000 boxes reported for 1928.

A total of 5,093,515 boxes of lemons was exported from Sicily in 1929, a figure slightly under the 1928 exports, and considerably less than the 5,544,000 boxes and 5,388,000 boxes exported in 1927 and 1926, respectively. Of the total 1929 lemon export, 91 per cent went to foreign destinations, with 9 per cent going to the Italian mainland. The latter movement fell off 280,987 boxes from the 749,468 boxes so shipped in 1928. Exports to foreign countries, on the other hand, increased from 4,354,745 boxes in 1928 to 4,625,034 boxes in 1929. As usual, the United Kingdom held first place as a purchaser of Sicilian lemons, followed by Germany, United States, Greece, France, Rumania and Austria. Exports of Sicilian lemons to the United Kingdom rose from 1,035,368 boxes in 1928 to 1,346,962 in 1929. Exports to Germany increased 190,888 boxes over 1928. A drop of 207,452 boxes was recorded in the exports to the United States in 1929 as compared with 1928, or 21 per cent. The 1929 figure stands at 765,000 boxes.

The total export of ranges from Sicily in 1929 was 1,593,784 boxes, a slight increase over the 1,576,829 boxes exported in 1928. The exports to foreign destinations in 1929 reached 1,247,917 boxes, or 78 per cent of the export, the remainder being sent to the mainland. The exports to foreign countries in 1929 increased 101,411 boxes over 1928, while those to the Italian mainland decreased 83,746 boxes. Germany retained its place as the most important market for Sicilian oranges, 506,317 boxes being sent there in 1929 as compared with 390,781 in 1928. Austria, Sweden and Hungary followed in that order as buyers of the 1929 exports.

## F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

SMALLER ITALIAN CHERRY CROP: Consul Starrett at Genoa reports the 1930 cherry crop of Northern Italy as being smaller than that of 1929 and the quality of the fruit inferior. No estimate of the total crop for that region has been made as yet, but it is believed that not more than 45,000 barrels will be brined this season as compared with 80,000 barrels last season. The cherry crop of Southern Italy this year is only about one-half that of 1929 and about three-fourths of normal, according to Consul Redecker at Naples. The crop has already been harvested in this region and 20 per cent consisted of soft fruit and 5 per cent of fruit that was damaged by hail and rain. Prices in Southern Italy are high with no indication of a decrease, averaging from 7 to 8 cents per pound at point of production.

EUROPEAN WALNUT PROSPECTS: The combined production of walnuts this year in commercial areas of Italy, France and Rumania, promises to be about 92 per cent of the yield in 1929, according to a cable received in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille. The 1930 crop in Italy is estimated at about 73 per cent, in France at 79 per cent, but in Rumania at 231 per cent of last year's production.

The production outlook in France is much better for the shelling varieties than for the table varieties. The weather early in the season was very good but excessive rains later reduced prospects materially, especially for Marbots and Grenobles. The quality of the nuts in all districts of France, however, is promising.

Sorrento walnuts are now being quoted at \$12.64 per bag of 110 pounds C. & F. New York, but very few if any sales are being made. Cornes and Grenobles are reported being offered at the same figure. Dealers in France are looking to the United States as an important outlet for unshelled walnuts this season since they feel that Germany will make most of her purchases from Rumania. See table, page 174.

## NUT TRADE FIGURES NOW READY

A mimeograph on nuts in the series, "Foreign Trade of the United States, Annual, 1790-1929", is available for distribution. This report, F. S. 51, presents all available data for the period covered on domestic exports, imports, reexports, and net balance in both quantity and value. Copies may be secured by addressing the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

## SMALLER UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

During the month of June, United States exports of agricultural products continued the downward trend noted during the past year, the index as based on 44 of the principal farm products amounting to 55, a duplicate of the index reached in August, 1914, but otherwise lower than any preceding month during the last 16 years. Smaller exports of cotton were the principal factor contributing to the decline, the index being lower than any month since July 1923. Exports for the year ended June 30, 1930 were 17 per cent under those for the same period of 1928-29. The United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, the three most important outlets for American cotton, have taken 588,000 bales, 124,000 bales, and 281,000 bales less, respectively, than during the corresponding 12 months of 1928-29.

Exports of wheat and flour showed some improvement, the index being higher than any corresponding month since 1923. The United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany were the heaviest purchasers and exports to Japan were also larger than during June 1929. Exports of cured pork again fell off, reaching a new low record for the month. During the year ended June 30, 1930, however, exports of both cured pork and lard were a little above those for the preceding 12 months. Leaf tobacco made a favorable showing, the index for the month being considerably above that for June 1929, while exports for the year ended June 30 were 5 per cent above those of a year ago. Exports of fruits showed more than the usual seasonal decline, the index for the month being lower than any June since 1926. Exports of dairy products continued at a low level.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, June 1930 as compared with previous months <sup>a/</sup>

Commodity	June 1928	June 1929	April 1930	May 1930	June 1930
All commodities .....	76	69	65	56	55
All commodities except cotton ...	91	102	83	90	93
Grains and products .....	99	103	76	102	115
Animal products .....	94	108	86	90	89
Dairy products and eggs .....	225	238	244	294	197
Cotton including cake and oil ...	61	42	49	30	26
Fruit .....	123	204	102	113	108
Cotton fiber including linters ..	65	44	51	31	27
Wheat including flour .....	92	101	84	115	139
Tobacco .....	94	87	132	88	93
Hams and bacon .....	82	93	73	46	67
Lard .....	135	170	127	159	144

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>a/</sup> July 1909-June 1914 = 100. Detailed figures on exports appear on pages 156 to 168.

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Developments along unfavorable lines continued during June and July in the factors affecting the foreign markets for most American agricultural products, according to information received in the Foreign Agricultural Service Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioners, the Department of Commerce and other sources. In both Europe and the Orient declines in purchasing power were evident. European unemployment figures have increased as industrial activity slackened further. Similar conditions are reported for Japan, while in China the low value of silver has hampered importing. Low money rates are outstanding as the most favorable feature of the European economic situation, but so far that fact has had little or no effect upon industrial activity. It appears, however, that heavier purchases of some imported agricultural products cannot be delayed much longer. Stocks of such products as cotton, wheat and prunes have been forced to low levels through the policy of close buying practiced in recent months.

In the United Kingdom, the leading foreign market for American agricultural products, unemployment has continued to increase. According to the Department of Commerce, the total as of July 8 was 1,933,000 against 1,144,000 a year earlier. The cotton textile industry remains the most adversely affected. The recent disturbances in Egypt have been added to the more serious conditions existing in India and China as factors hindering the export trade in cotton goods. Manufacturing in the woolen industry is sluggish as a result of the stoppage incidental to the recent wages dispute. In the iron and steel industry stocks are increasing despite the curtailment of output, with few forward contracts in sight. Similar conditions surround the coal industry. Foreign trade figures for June again were disappointing both as to value and volume. The lower general price level accounts for part of the values decline as against a year ago, but smaller figures for raw cotton and wool were important in reducing the volume of imports.

On the Continent, limited buying of practically all American farm products continued in evidence during June and July, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. In most countries, unsatisfactory business conditions have persisted, with the commodity markets weak and general pessimism increasing. There has been no evidence of a general turn toward improved industrial activity. Further recessions have developed in Central Europe, the area most seriously affected the the current period of depression. Continental unemployment continues to increase. There has developed a considerable loss of confidence in the future tendency of price levels and economic relationships in general. Factors cited as important contributors to this new, though probably temporary, wave of pessimism are: The general downward tendency in prices, the apparent continued inability of consumers to absorb goods at current production levels, the numerous official efforts to aid agriculture in most European countries, and the general movement toward higher tariffs in Europe and elsewhere.

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

In Germany unemployment is increasing, Mr. Steere reports. The unsettled condition of state finances is cited as one of the most important influences making for uncertainty in the industrial community. The final withdrawal of French troops from the Rhineland on June 30 had a good psychological effect, but the Saar Basin problem, involving French and German coal supplies, remains to be solved. Less favorable conditions prevail also in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland. Some recession in business also has been evident in Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Sweden. In the latter country, however, as in Denmark, fairly good conditions continue to prevail with the number of unemployed lower than last year. Business in France also remains at satisfactory levels, but the exporting industries report fairly general unfavorable developments, with competition increasing.

Wheat and feed grains

October wheat futures at Liverpool closed on July 24 at \$1.07 per bushel, the highest since June 19, but 45 cents under a year ago. The Liverpool margin below 1929 levels is considerably smaller than that prevailing in the United States. It is also significant that cash prices in Liverpool and London show North American wheats to be lower relative to Argentine wheats than was the case at this time last year. On the Continent, it now appears that production outside of Russia will not be far from 110,000,000 bushels under that of last year, Mr. Steere reports. In addition, Mr. Steere points out that July 1, 1930 stocks appear to have been reduced 55,000,000 bushels below the carryover of last year.

Wheat buying was fairly active early in June, but slackened under favorable crop reports as the month progressed. A revival early in July received only limited support in more recent weeks. Generally favorable prospects in the United States and Canada have been the dominant market factor, with the trade apparently having rather small regard for the less favorable continental outlook. The relatively unsatisfactory crops in Italy and France as against those of last year, together with the smaller indicated carryover, suggest larger continental import requirements this season than last. Market and economic developments in the past year favored a policy of close buying in wheat. Mr. Steere thinks, however, that unless world crops turn out much larger than now expected, or the continental market is upset by unusual events such as possible large Russian offerings, the market will have a tone considerably stronger than that of the season just closed. On the other hand, rather favorable European rye and corn crop prospects and further official measures tending to displace wheat with other bread grains may be factors tending to reduce wheat import requirements.

In the Orient, Japanese domestic wheat began to reach the mills around the middle of July. Consul General Garrels at Tokyo reports that

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

the new wheat was expected to reduce the demand for the American produce up to late September. During June prices for foreign wheat at Japanese mills reached the lowest point of the year. In China, reports received to date indicate wheat corps in some important areas as being better than average. Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus cables that Shanghai millers regard domestic wheat supplies as quite large but with a shortage possible by late December. All the mills are now operating. Wheat and flour prices on a gold basis are moderate, but in terms of silver some of the quotations are at record levels. Consul Atcheson at Tientsin cables that the current low flour prices prevailing at the mills of that city will tend to reduce the sales of foreign flour, the mills there also being reported as using plentiful supplies of new domestic wheat.

Indications are that the 1930 feed grain crops in Europe excluding Russia will be smaller than those of 1929. Acreage figures received to date on barley, oats and corn are all smaller than those of last year. There is evidence of smaller barley and oats crops in Germany and Poland, both important producers. Mr. Steere reports that in Prussia, which produces 55 per cent of the German barley crop, the 1930 production figures are 10 per cent below last year. Oats in Prussia are reported 19 per cent below 1929 figures. That state accounts for 70 per cent of the German oats crop. Bulgaria is the only European country reporting corn production for this year, but the crop is placed 7 per cent below 1929 figures. Since late in June, the less favorable turn in crop prospects and somewhat improved demand from livestock feeders have resulted in some additional market activity. Up to that time, the markets continued the weak tone of recent months, with supplies still abundant from last year's heavy crops and the reductions in 1930 production not yet evident.

Cotton

Trade reports indicate a slightly better tone in the British raw cotton market during July. There was some stiffening in prices up to the middle of the month, but there have been no developments to warrant the expectation of a real improvement in demand. There has been a small increase in the textile business with Africa, South America and Continental Europe, but the important Indian and Chinese markets are showing no signs of materially expanded interest in Lancashire goods. The Department of Commerce reports that the American section of the yarn industry is producing at only 50 per cent of capacity, with the Egyptian section also quiet. Ways and means of reducing production costs continue to hold the attention of public and private agencies. The proposal of more looms per weaver is being tried but is meeting with some opposition from workers. Plans are under consideration for closer relationships between all units of the spinning and weaving industries.

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

On the Continent, with the exception of France, cotton textile conditions were generally unsatisfactory during June and July, Mr. Steere reports. Mill consumption declined further to probably the lowest level since 1926. Further mill activity curtailment and reduced raw cotton consumption in several important countries is anticipated in view of the present small volume of booked orders and the diminished flow of new business. Mills have shown some tendency to take advantage of slips in raw cotton prices during recent weeks, and there appears to be considerable confidence in the current cotton price level, but uncertainty as to the general commercial and industrial outlook has been discouraging commitments. In spite of light to moderate stocks of yarn and goods in the hands of distributors and manufacturers, there is little incentive under present conditions for the trade to stock up. That the trade will do so when there is more general business activity in evidence is generally conceded, but no attempts are being made to prophesy the coming of the revival.

In the Orient, Japanese cotton mills, with a nominal 17 per cent restriction of output in force, have decided on an additional 10 per cent restriction. In China, disturbances in the interior have resulted in an accumulation of stocks but as yet there has been no curtailment of spinning operations. Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus reports that better than usual rains in April and May and favorable conditions for cotton planting have been reported for western Honan and for Shensi province. This region produces the best quality of Chinese cotton, which is capable of taking the place of certain qualities of American cotton. In the Yangtze Valley and on the Great Plain early growing conditions likewise have been favorable.

Hogs and pork products

Prices in the British cured pork markets for most lines were lower during July than in June and considerably under figures for July 1929. Exceptional strength, however, has been shown in recent weeks by American short cut green hams, according to Liverpool quotations cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Ham imports into Great Britain during June were slightly larger than last year. Total bacon imports, however, were considerably larger than last year, notably from Denmark, although slightly under the May takings. Cured pork stocks as of July 1, 1930 were smaller than on July 1, 1929. Foreign lard prices continue unusually low, with both Liverpool and Hamburg quotations at or below pre-war levels. Imported supplies in Great Britain and Germany were only moderate during June, with stocks at Liverpool exceptionally low.

Continental conditions indicate increases during the next few months in the volume of cured pork available for both domestic consumption and export, Agricultural Commissioner Steere reports. Present hog prices are relatively low, but feeding is still profitable in most areas,

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

particularly in Denmark, where there is no import duty levied on feed-stuffs. Private reports from that country indicate that the spring farrowing of 1930 was considerably heavier than a year earlier. The June 1 pig census in Germany also indicates increased marketings, with a probable reduction of lard imports. Continental hog markets have shown some resistance in recent weeks to the recent downward tendency in prices, but with production moving upward rapidly, indications are for hog prices considerably under current levels. In fact, it appears that in a few months the prolonged favorable feeding conditions will come to an end in most parts of Europe.

Prunes

The London demand for all sizes of California prunes showed some improvement during the first half of July, Mr. Foley reports. While old stocks were clearing, the chief interest was in new crop fruit and a good demand was anticipated because of the reported shortage in the Oregon crop. According to the London Dried Fruit Association, Prune stocks in London on July 1 amounted to 900 pounds of French, 1,595,000 pounds of American, and 250,000 pounds of South African, totaling 923 short tons against 1,309 short tons a year earlier. On the Continent, however, importers are slow about new crop commitments, but stocks are very low and orders are expected as soon as the supply situation is clearer, according to Mr. Steere. Yugoslavia will again have a very small exportable surplus. Widespread unemployment and possible wage reductions in important German consuming areas are making buyers cautious. Smaller European fresh fruit crops are a factor tending toward increased future interest in prunes.

Apples

Market prospects for American apples in Continental Europe on the whole are quite favorable for the 1930-31 season, Mr. Steere reports. Present indications are that the continental crop will be considerably smaller than that of last year, and pear prospects are poor in practically all parts of Europe. The markets, therefore, promise to open up for volume shipments of American fruit at a considerably earlier date than that of last year. Here, again, however, unfavorable economic conditions will probably affect the demand for apples, particularly in the German market. Prospects in England indicate that the apple crop in England and Wales should be about medium. Regulations of the British Ministry of Agriculture prohibiting the importation of American apples, except the two highest grades for both boxes and barrels, during the period from July 6 to November 15 will restrict the British outlet for American apples this season.

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## UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-June, 1929-1930

Article exported	Year ended June 30				
	Unit	Quantity.		Value	
		1929 Thousands	1930 Thousands	1929 1,000 dollars	1930 1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total.....	No	9	8	730	719
Hogs.....	No	37	18	657	296
Sheep.....	No	4	16	74	205
Poultry, live.....	lb	458	438	296	288
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	lb	3,778	3,582	1,813	1,565
Cheese.....	lb	2,572	2,339	752	634
Milk-					
Condensed.....	lb	39,565	37,771	6,294	5,930
Evaporated.....	lb	72,894	63,801	7,420	6,170
Powdered.....	lb	5,064	6,170	1,291	1,410
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	15,982	14,234	5,079	4,433
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	lb	2,561	2,831	558	662
Beef, pickled or cured.....	lb	9,934	11,975	1,207	1,398
Beef, canned.....	lb	2,025	2,429	732	917
Total beef.....	lb	14,520	17,235	2,497	2,977
Pork carcasses, fresh.....	lb	2,440	3,767	339	575
Loins & other fresh pork.....	lb	8,201	15,004	1,357	2,579
Total pork, fresh.....	lb	10,641	18,771	1,696	3,154
Pickled pork.....	lb	39,906	39,833	5,944	5,564
Canned pork.....	lb	7,974	12,783	2,981	4,489
Bacon.....	lb	123,335	126,403	18,700	19,188
Sides, Cumberland.....	lb	5,913	5,274	1,085	993
Hams and shoulders .....	lb	122,199	116,014	25,498	25,795
Sides, Wiltshire.....	lb	3,197	5,558	464	844
Total pork .....	lb	313,165	324,636	56,368	60,027
Mutton and lamb, total.....	lb	915	1,259	224	257
Poultry and game, fresh.....	lb	2,469	2,924	822	858
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry.....	lb	2,094	2,470	623	721
Sausage, canned.....	lb	2,080	1,810	706	598
Sausage, not canned.....	lb	3,343	3,522	1,005	1,057
Sausage, casings, total.....	lb	32,669	30,688	6,716	5,498
Other meats, incl. meat ex- tracts and edible offal...	lb	38,823	37,868	4,807	4,584
Total meats.....	lb	410,078	422,412	73,768	76,577
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard.....	lb	780,914	787,160	101,971	93,767
Lard compounds.....	lb	4,138	3,080	529	374
Lard neutral.....	lb	18,316	16,783	2,494	2,115
Oleo oil.....	lb	63,187	61,093	7,485	6,766
Oleo stock.....	lb	6,530	7,777	731	835
Stearins and fatty acids, total.....	lb	13,620	9,271	1,402	925

Continued-

## UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-June, 1929 and 1930, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1929 Thousands	1930 Thousands	1929 1,000 dollars	1930 1,000 dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, CONTINUED:					
Tallow.....	lb	2,811	5,778	255	447
Other animal oils, greases and fats.....	lb	62,594	61,218	5,955	4,961
Total oils and fats.....	lb	952,110	952,160	120,822	110,190
Coffee, total.....	lb	5,868	7,603	1,917	1,990
Cotton (500 lb).....	bale	8,520	7,097	861,098	667,251
Linters, (500 lb).....	bale	219	143	7,120	3,959
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh.....	box	12,026	5,998	25,604	13,105
Apples, fresh.....	bbl	3,005	1,427	15,112	7,237
Apples, dried.....	lb	50,024	23,769	5,714	3,029
Apricots, dried.....	lb	24,652	19,101	3,743	3,207
Grapefruit.....	box	940	854	3,593	3,513
Oranges.....	box	4,223	3,674	16,658	14,713
Pears, fresh.....	lb	82,847	62,024	4,905	4,210
Prunes, dried.....	lb	273,051	142,989	17,163	12,376
Raisins.....	lb	221,756	123,585	11,683	7,551
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat.....	bu	103,114	92,175	121,047	114,572
Wheat flour.....	bbl	12,888	13,009	76,268	77,243
Wheat, incl. flour.....	bu	163,687	153,316	197,315	191,815
Corn, including cornmeal.....	bu	41,874	10,280	42,326	10,154
Rye, including flour.....	bu	9,488	2,600	10,020	2,739
Barley, excluding flour.....	bu	56,996	21,544	48,069	16,984
Malt.....	bu	3,628	2,761	3,760	2,639
Oats, including oatmeal.....	bu	16,251	7,966	9,841	5,839
Buckwheat, including flour...	bu	229	22	254	25
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice.....	lb	392,684	288,903	13,700	11,199
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal.....	l.ton	256	152	12,671	6,840
Linseed cake and meal.....	l.ton	288	278	15,610	13,938
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	lb.	20,709	24,727	1,767	1,900
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	lb	8,822	7,381	1,044	825
Sugar.....	s.ton	128	79	8,189	4,475
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	lb	413,949	426,982	119,863	117,682
Burley.....	lb	6,236	9,226	1,198	2,070
Dark-fired Ky. and Penn.....	lb	79,304	95,221	14,411	16,110
Dark Virginia.....	lb	22,871	20,537	4,322	4,416
Maryland and Ohio export.....	lb	12,701	7,987	2,672	1,844
Green River (Pryor),.....	lb	9,156	9,813	2,050	2,254
One Sucker leaf.....	lb	2,865	3,493	883	717
Cigar leaf.....	lb	4,353	3,988	974	681

Continued-

## UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-June, 1929 and 1930, continued

Article exported	Year ended June 30				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1929	1930	1929	1930
TOBACCO LEAF, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Black fat water baler and dark Africa.....	lb	5,631	6,802	775	1,465
Perique tobacco.....	lb	2,774	3,028	915	749
Total leaf tobacco.....	lb	557,840	587,082	147,768	147,988
Stems, trimmings, scrap.....	lb	8,085	13,050	309	473
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	bu	316	296	1,179	1,125
Peas, dried.....	bu	185	109	804	484
Total beans & peas, dried..	bu	501	405	1,983	1,609
Onions.....	bu	464	614	747	704
Potatoes, white.....	bu	3,165	2,386	2,583	3,228
Vegetables, canned, total.....	lb	90,040	89,225	8,916	8,851
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose.....	lb	115,640	95,783	4,266	3,637
Hops.....	lb	8,836	6,792	1,827	1,050
Starch, corn.....	lb	231,667	200,503	8,405	7,219
GRAND TOTAL.....				1734,676	1,394,689

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

## UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-June, 1929 and 1930

Article imported	Year ended June 30				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1929	1930	1929	1930
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PROD.		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total.....	No.	566	419	24,998	17,105
Hogs.....	lb	662	555	61	49
Horses.....	No	4	3	1,700	1,577
Sheep.....	No	33	9	262	82
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	lb	3,299	2,851	1,238	995
Caséin.....	lb	31,210	25,416	3,776	2,928
Cheese.....	lb	84,606	78,261	25,284	22,236
Cream.....	gal	3,173	2,475	5,376	4,238
Milk, sweet, sour, etc....	gal	5,016	3,314	900	616
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	291	337	86	98
Whole eggs, dried.....	lb	2,132	1,839	1,200	931
Whole eggs, frozen.....	lb	12,616	9,824	2,011	1,623
Yolks, dried.....	lb	5,130	7,819	2,373	3,413
Yolks, frozen.....	lb	4,581	3,475	981	791
Egg albumen, dried....	lb	2,898	4,506	1,388	1,922
Egg albumen, frozen....	lb	610	812	91	73

Continued

## UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-June, 1929 and 1930 continued

Article imported	Year ended June 30				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1929	1930	1929	1930
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PROD.				1,000	1,000
CONTINUED				dollars	dollars
Hides & skins, total.....	lb	447,378	548,711	131,779	129,950
MEATS & MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef & veal, fresh....	lb	62,481	30,190	7,280	3,775
Beef & veal, pickled or cured.....	lb	8,131	8,280	988	1,096
Mutton and lamb, fresh.	lb	4,406	1,934	699	261
Pork, fresh.....	lb	7,309	2,457	1,451	484
Hams, shoulders & bacon	lb	2,271	1,913	840	783
Pickled, salted and other pork.....	lb	2,236	1,815	929	798
Silk, raw.....	lb	77,196	77,693	387,609	356,234
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	270,937	220,466	86,521	59,414
Honey.....	lb	94	116	23	26
Sausage casings, total..	lb	22,039	21,543	15,609	14,464
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans.....	lb	419,243	421,938	43,642	39,278
Coffee.....	lb	14,236,079	1,562,058	308,268	256,541
Cotton (478 lb)	balc	476	413	56,437	42,073
FEED AND FODDER:					
Bran, shorts, etc.:					
Of direct import....	ton	197	94	5,005	2,283
Withdrawn bonded mill	ton	157	103	4,484	3,050
Hay .....	ton	36	54	368	484
Oil cake and oilcake meal	lb	318,370	324,875	6,205	6,167
FRUITS:					
Bananas.....	bunch	63,530	66,010	34,817	36,678
Currants.....	lb	9,382	10,055	840	709
Dates.....	lb	54,087	53,250	2,705	2,506
Figs.....	lb	35,563	21,917	2,708	1,786
Lemons.....	lb	28,955	90,952	1,002	2,590
Pineapples, fresh.....	a/	a/	a/	2,002	2,469
Raisins.....	lb	2,445	1,431	314	180
Olives, total.....	gal	6,955	8,452	5,190	4,594
GRAIN & GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn.....	bu	490	496	552	440
Oats.....	bu	398	152	253	55
Rice -					
Uncleaned.....	lb	8,060	7,005	402	340
Cleaned(except patna)	lb	25,166	20,946	977	796
Patna.....	lb	2,329	2,176	135	119
Meal, flour & broken.	lb	1,239	1,085	61	52
Wheat, incl. flour.....	bu	21,442	12,956	23,526	15,448
Nuts, total.....	a/	a/	a/	31,200	24,740

Continued

## UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-June, 1929 and 1930 - continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1929 Thousands	1930 Thousands	1929 1,000 dollars	1930 1,000 dollars
<b>OILS, VEGETABLE:</b>					
Tung oils.....	lb	115,340	130,941	14,396	15,447
Cocoa butter.....	lb	17	270	5	36
Coconut, product of the Philippine Islands...	lb	377,288	370,600	28,709	24,525
Linseed oil.....	lb	6,677	5,416	418	527
Olive, edible, total.....	lb	88,117	99,446	15,878	13,795
Olive, inedible, total.....	lb	59,677	60,173	4,833	3,860
Palm kernel.....	lb	80,514	41,380	6,393	2,850
Palm oil.....	lb	228,230	237,860	15,329	15,167
Peanut oil.....	lb	3,406	1,964	378	201
Soybean.....	lb	17,172	13,333	1,087	803
<b>OILSEEDS:</b>					
Castor beans.....	lb	171,093	132,340	6,030	4,533
Copra.....	lb	629,937	493,456	27,987	19,783
Flaxseed.....	bu	23,494	19,652	42,479	42,549
Seeds, except oilseeds.....	a/	a/	a/	9,342	7,819
Spices, total.....	a/	a/	a/	18,810	18,730
Sugar, total.....	s.ton	4,752	3,641	212,620	158,655
Tea.....	lb	92,635	86,368	26,968	24,321
Tobacco, leaf, unmf. total.....	lb	76,891	60,925	55,106	46,939
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc.....	lb		b/ 117	b/	4
<b>VEGETABLES:</b>					
Beans, dried.....	lb	90,320	146,693	5,018	7,483
Peas, total.....	lb	67,055	93,973	4,291	4,205
Garlic.....	lb	6,207	4,873	303	299
Onions.....	lb	116,837	52,353	2,384	906
Potatoes, white.....	bu	2,698	6,006	1,748	7,029
Tomatoes, fresh.....	lb	128,627	139,886	4,109	4,321
Turnips.....	lb	145,117	133,626	738	1,104
Vegetables, canned.....	lb	124,127	156,797	7,593	7,984
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....	lb	113,556	115,912	10,349	9,746
<b>FIBERS, VEGETABLE:</b>					
Flax, unmanufactured.....	ton	9	7	4,526	3,471
Hemp, unmanufactured.....	ton	6	5	1,081	907
Jute & jute butts, unmf'd.....	ton	93	80	12,335	9,255
Kapok.....	ton	8	6	3,201	2,208
Manila.....	ton	60	73	11,526	11,926
Sisal and henequen.....	ton	135	113	19,868	18,204
Rubber, crude, total.....	lb	1,226,929	1,137,406	231,058	192,695
<b>FOREST PRODUCTS</b>					
Dyeing & tanning material.....	a/	a/	a/	8,020	8,042
Gums, resins, balsams, etc.....	a/	a/	a/	35,969	29,134
Wood, total.....	a/	a/	a/	71,956	89,405
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>				<b>2,159,337</b>	<b>1,878,208</b>

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/Reported in value only. b/ June 18-30 figure.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
1929 and 1930

Item and country	Year ended June 30		June	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
<b>BUTTER:</b>				
Exports-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mexico .....	672	617	69	42
Haiti, Republic of .....	479	458	42	36
Cuba .....	370	96	46	3
Other West Indies .....	394	380	33	21
Peru .....	451	371	36	18
Other South America .....	485	492	29	29
Panama .....	227	342	17	51
Honduras .....	157	163	18	19
Philippine Islands .....	152	210	19	13
Canada .....	9	84	3	5
Other countries .....	382	369	29	17
Total exports .....	3,778	3,582	341	254
Imports-				
Denmark .....	902	1,109	77	36
United Kingdom .....	58	171	0	0
Italy .....	16	22	10	5
Other Europe .....	263	17	3	2
Total Europe .....	1,239	1,318	90	43
New Zealand .....	1,674	1,141	159	144
Canada .....	237	142	10	14
Other countries .....	149	250	12	88
Total imports .....	3,299	2,851	271	289
<b>CASEIN:</b>				
Imports-				
Argentina .....	25,144	22,002	1,266	406
France .....	2,928	2,286	683	11
Germany .....	2,010	690	150	9
Other countries .....	1,128	438	39	a/
Total imports .....	31,210	25,416	2,138	426
<b>CHEESE:</b>				
Exports-				
Panama .....	460	485	38	46
Other Central America .....	294	289	29	27
Mexico .....	423	506	29	21
Cuba .....	405	170	47	6
Other West Indies .....	360	252	18	20
Canada .....	170	176	11	18
South America .....	131	118	23	6
Philippine Islands .....	130	134	7	9
Hongkong .....	45	15	1	4
Greece .....	a/	46	0	0
Other countries .....	154	148	6	2
Total exports .....	2,572	2,339	209	159

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
1929 and 1930 - cont'd

Item and country	Year ended June 30		June	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-				
Italy .....	38,337	36,929	2,765	1,786
Switzerland .....	19,731	19,386	1,888	1,856
France .....	6,243	6,058	598	212
Netherlands .....	3,525	2,917	258	204
Greece .....	1,879	2,009	365	166
Germany .....	1,103	1,119	24	70
Denmark .....	705	828	96	64
Norway .....	693	845	70	37
Finland .....	435	491	98	135
Other Europe .....	1,237	1,217	230	7
Total Europe .....	73,888	71,859	6,392	4,537
Canada .....	9,381	5,895	2,188	1,444
New Zealand .....	1,026	a/	0	0
Argentina .....	140	178	21	0
Other countries.....	171	328	7	115
Total imports .....	84,606	78,261	8,608	6,097
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:				
Exports-				
Panama .....	326	275	27	25
West Indies.....	241	365	24	21
Mexico .....	26	31	2	1
Canada .....	6	23	4	9
United Kingdom .....	0	111	0	0
Japan .....	0	11	0	0
France .....	0	56	0	0
Other countries .....	34	59	6	1
Total exports .....	633	931	63	57
MILK & CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Cuba .....	13,103	13,196	874	709
Philippine Islands ..	7,339	7,347	732	245
Japan .....	5,473	4,701	806	458
Hongkong .....	3,739	3,905	300	360
China .....	2,840	2,173	128	260
Panama .....	1,221	865	4	18
Other Central America	1,570	1,341	127	133
Mexico .....	883	1,055	57	75
Venezuela .....	550	480	63	27
Other countries .....	2,847	2,708	188	397
Total exports .....	39,565	37,771	3,279	2,682

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
1929 and 1930 - cont'd.

Item and country	Year ended June 30		June	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom.....	21,759	11,877	2,176	1,186
Other Europe.....	508	457	0	19
Total Europe.....	22,267	12,334	2,176	1,205
Philippine Islands...	16,372	17,153	1,559	1,419
Panama.....	4,606	4,805	124	276
Peru.....	4,027	3,602	451	120
Other South America..	2,264	1,935	255	113
China.....	3,447	2,056	262	22
British Malaya.....	2,761	3,359	423	489
Japan.....	2,544	2,785	119	307
Cuba.....	2,272	2,935	161	120
Mexico.....	2,185	2,274	279	201
Dutch West Indies....	1,488	1,765	103	127
Hongkong.....	1,155	858	43	51
Siam.....	1,119	1,363	278	275
Newfoundland & Lab...	1,035	966	45	98
Canada.....	848	386	129	91
Other countries.....	4,504	5,225	714	503
Total exports.....	72,894	63,801	7,121	5,417
MILK & CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
Netherlands.....	447	278	60	0
France.....	283	273	36	31
Italy.....	155	150	1	8
Germany.....	131	0	a/	0
United Kingdom.....	91	1,369	1	15
Other Europe.....	383	98	19	9
Total Europe.....	1,490	2,168	117	63
China.....	457	417	27	31
Venezuela.....	346	373	50	22
Colombia.....	318	219	33	22
Other S. America....	569	755	61	62
Panama.....	344	347	16	23
Other Central America	197	225	21	21
Mexico.....	344	398	51	40
Japan.....	277	311	33	26
Cuba.....	219	240	19	2
Philippine Islands..	157	280	20	7
Canada.....	104	51	15	1
Other countries.....	242	386	25	26
Total exports	5,064	6,170	488	346

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
1929 and 1930 - cont'd

Item and country	Year ended June 30		June	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
MILK & CREAM, POWDERED, CONTINUED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports- b/				
Netherlands .....	2,887	2,646	333	33
Other Europe .....	28	10	3	1
Total Europe .....	2,915	2,656	336	34
Canada .....	2,787	2,005	137	557
Other countries .....	7	16	5	2
Total imports .....	5,709	4,677	478	593
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Canada .....	492	406	34	298
Netherlands .....	406	303	34	13
Denmark .....	31	22	2	5
Belgium .....	0	42	0	0
Other countries .....	15	14	6	0
Total imports .....	944	787	76	316
MILK, EVAPORATED, UN SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands .....	1,527	601	87	64
British Oceania .....	168	0	0	0
France .....	126	0	0	0
Canada .....	78	379	a/	0
Other countries .....	a/	2	0	a/
Total imports .....	1,899	982	87	64
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Exports-				
Cuba .....	4,406	1,559	213	12
Mexico .....	3,093	2,397	241	253
Panama .....	1,785	1,548	182	168
Canada .....	1,042	2,867	2	4
United Kingdom .....	907	36	a/	0
Honduras .....	213	203	25	27
Bermudas .....	159	178	6	10
Venezuela .....	136	148	11	9
Other S. America .....	3,795	4,789	111	397
Other countries .....	446	509	22	34
Total exports .....	15,982	14,234	813	914
Imports-				
Hongkong .....	236	250	16	20
China .....	28	15	1	1
Canada .....	13	60	1	1
Other countries .....	14	12	1	1
Total imports .....	291	337	19	23

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States,  
1929 and 1930 - cont'd

Item and country	Year ended June 30		June	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
EGGS & EGG YOLKS, DRIED	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FROZEN OR PREPARED:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Exports-				
Total Europe.....	136	36	0	1
Canada .....	286	41	17	2
Mexico .....	21	1	a/	0
Cuba .....	2	25	0	0
Newfoundland & Lab..	1	1	a/	0
Other countries.....	14	16	1	1
Total exports.....	460	120	18	4
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED - imports				
China .....	2,094	1,794	220	84
Germany .....	39	0	0	0
Other countries.....	0	45	0	0
Total imports .....	2,133	1,839	220	84
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREP - imports				
China .....	10,172	5,432	121	167
United Kingdom .....	2,435	4,384	1,440	0
Other countries .....	9	8	a/	1
Total imports.....	12,616	9,824	1,561	168
EGG YOLKS, DRIED - imports				
China .....	4,696	7,603	816	446
Netherlands .....	272	56	11	0
Other countries .....	162	160	12	0
Total imports .....	5,130	7,819	839	446
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China .....	3,620	3,377	895	190
United Kingdom.....	768	40	221	0
Other countries .....	193	58	76	0
Total imports.....	4,581	3,475	1,192	190
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China .....	2,841	4,243	453	264
Germany .....	29	116	0	0
Other countries.....	28	147	0	1
Total imports.....	2,898	4,506	453	265
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China .....	590	625	36	16
Canada .....	0	35	0	0
United Kingdom .....	20	150	0	0
Other countries .....	0	2	0	0
Total imports .....	610	812	36	16

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by countries,  
year ended June 30, 1929 and 1930

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	Year ended June 30		June		June	
	1929 bushels	1930 bushels	1929 bushels	1930 bushels	1929 barrels	1930 barrels
United Kingdom .....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	20,330	31,265	611	1,855	100	109
Irish Free State .....	3,736	3,700	286	138	6	14
Netherlands .....	10,241	11,043	218	186	84	129
Italy .....	5,144	1,088	88	109	2	8
Greece .....	3,823	7,153	0	0	7	2
Belgium .....	3,208	6,374	186	448	1	1
Germany .....	3,143	6,892	196	390	23	25
Denmark .....	2,290	2,770	0	0	22	33
France .....	2,243	2,232	101	144	0	0
Finland .....	1,879	1,601	0	0	27	29
Norway .....	1,237	1,789	0	64	14	12
Gibraltar .....	1,161	3	0	0	a/	0
Sweden .....	592	673	0	0	6	6
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus.	188	356	0	0	4	1
Other Europe .....	4,654	2,018	16	0	11	7
Total Europe .....	63,869	78,957	1,702	3,334	307	381
Canada .....	41,856	17,331	1,955	3,161	9	6
Panama .....	6,071	6,153	578	532	12	13
Cuba .....	5,697	5,682	3	4	106	87
Mexico .....	3,015	3,146	231	209	14	10
Haiti, Republic of ..	1,985	1,032	0	0	22	9
Brazil .....	3,907	3,666	a/	0	55	79
Peru .....	1,408	457	19	0	13	12
Colombia .....	1,153	890	50	22	18	11
Japan .....	4,799	9,863	0	516	18	4
China .....	7,080	2,741	0	3	35	5
Hongkong .....	4,079	3,548	0	3	47	32
Kwantung .....	3,018	4,188	4	0	25	23
Philippine Islands .....	3,770	3,429	0	0	56	60
Other countries .....	12,980	12,233	22	282	207	208
Total exports .....	163,687	153,316	4,564	8,066	944	940
Total imports .....	21,442	12,956	1,023	1,655	a/	a/
Total reexports .....	55	72	16	0	a/	0
Net exports .....	142,300	140,432	3,557	6,411	944	940

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

WHEAT (INCLUDING FLOUR IN TERMS OF GRAIN): Exports to the Orient from the United States, Canada and Australia, year ended June 30, 1928 and 1929 and July-December, 1928 and 1929

Source and Year	To Japan		To China		To Hongkong		Total wheat and wheat flour bushels
	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	
UNITED STATES	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Year ended June 30, 1928....	a/6,304	a/ 217	b/	3,712	0	4,368	14,601
1929....	a/3,782	a/ 1,017	1,241	5,838	1	4,078	15,957
July-December							
1928....	a/2,300	a/ 145	167	2,084	0	2,164	6,860
1929....	a/5,522	a/ 427	50	1,767	5	2,005	9,776
CANADA							
Year ended June 30, 1928....	10,588	665	1,263	3,537	0	1,309	17,362
1929....	21,905	199	8,611	12,401	0	1,456	44,572
July-December							
1928....	8,255	103	2,223	2,657	0	636	13,874
1929....	2,608	226	778	3,101	0	538	7,251
AUSTRALIA							
Year ended June 30, 1928....	3,200	39	--	12	--	269	3,520
1929....	5,626	29	2,668	6	28	136	8,493
July-December							
1928....	158	11	--	1	--	48	218
1929....	278	12	--	2	--	76	368
TOTAL	Wheat, including flour						
Year ended June 30, 1928....	21,013	8,524		5,946			35,483
1929....	32,558	30,765		5,699			69,022
July-December							
1928....	10,972	7,132		2,848			20,952
1929....	9,073	5,698		2,624			17,395

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Monthly Trade of Canada, and quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. Wheat flour converted from barrels to bushels at 4.7 for the United States and 4.5 for Canada and Australia.

a/ Includes Chosen.

b/ Less than 500.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries,  
August-June, 1928-29 and 1929-30

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-June		June	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
<b>LONG AND SHORT-STAPLE:</b>				
United Kingdom.....	1,873,519	1,285,594	23,099	16,304
Germany.....	1,843,811	1,724,613	37,004	53,293
France.....	811,067	850,433	13,096	8,635
Italy.....	725,800	674,367	60,917	15,851
Spain.....	285,487	276,048	16,709	7,135
Soviet Russia in Europe...	264,261	100,619	55,795	18,976
Belgium.....	209,345	176,897	7,512	6,910
Netherlands.....	159,318	137,762	4,217	6,477
Sweden.....	53,415	52,978	1,160	2,763
Other Europe .....	102,328	94,728	3,525	4,181
Total Europe.....	3,331,351	5,374,059	223,054	140,525
Canada.....	251,267	182,785	12,122	8,925
Japan.....	1,319,599	1,038,973	51,530	38,013
China.....	238,412	231,797	23,534	5,050
British India.....	10,631	8,019	1,034	370
Other countries.....	21,438	14,950	3,545	1,197
Total exports.....	8,172,698	6,850,583	311,799	194,080
Total imports a/ .....	456,522	391,119	27,315	9,951
Total reexports a/.....	15,520	9,924	1,074	232
Net exports.....	7,731,696	6,469,383	285,558	184,361
<b>LINTERS:</b>				
Germany.....	112,858	64,954	7,154	4,652
France.....	29,544	23,999	1,508	562
United Kingdom.....	115,239	6,450	933	211
Other Europe.....	29,690	20,471	1,033	785
Total Europe.....	137,331	115,874	10,623	6,210
Canada .....	17,971	14,472	1,111	1,353
Other countries.....	1,417	1,268	20	0
Total exports .....	206,719	131,614	11,759	7,563

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 473 pounds net.

## BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States.....	47,097	53,734	58,272	61,103	59,024	96.6
Canada.....	9,945	22,460	24,119	25,255	24,583	97.3
Total North America (4)	59,236	82,578	83,594	87,669	84,844	96.8
Europe, 13 count. prev. reported.....	54,186	52,863	53,411	53,706	54,692	101.8
Rumania, revised.....	b/ 9,515	7,663	7,923	6,764	7,122	105.3
Finland, revised.....	8	44	46	47	51	108.5
Total Europe (15).....	63,709	60,570	61,380	60,517	61,865	102.2
North Africa (4).....	6,571	7,168	8,358	8,392	8,145	97.1
Asia (2).....	30,124	32,313	33,152	32,804	32,332	98.6
Total North Hemis. (25).....	159,640	182,629	186,584	189,382	187,186	98.8
Southern Hemisphere (2)....	8,606	14,121	16,555	15,851	18,646	117.6
Total above count. (27).....	168,246	196,750	203,139	205,233	205,832	100.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	204,200	240,100	244,300	244,400		
RYE						
United States.....	2,236	3,648	3,480	3,219	3,498	108.7
Canada.....	117	743	840	992	1,092	110.1
Europe, 12 count. prev. reported.....	38,137	33,664	35,665	36,229	36,316	100.2
Rumania, revised.....	1,286	695	636	773	880	113.8
Finland, revised.....	589	567	550	556	568	102.2
Total Europe (14).....	40,012	34,926	36,901	37,558	37,764	100.5
Total above count. (16).....	42,365	39,317	41,221	41,769	42,354	101.4
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	48,300	48,400	46,700	48,600		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

## HUNGARY: Grain production, 1926 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1926.....	74,908	31,416	25,509	24,802
1927.....	76,933	22,365	23,684	22,513
1928.....	99,211	32,587	30,671	27,529
1929.....	74,985	31,423	31,352	28,292
1930-				
June 30 estimate.....	81,129	29,380	-	-
July 15 estimate.....	69,335	27,951	24,664	16,397
July 29, estimate.....	69,685	27,361	24,067	15,708

## BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930

Crop and countries reporting in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
WHEAT						
United States.....	690,108	809,668	914,876	805,790	807,265	100.2
Mexico.....	b/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,572	102.1
Europe, 7 count. prev. reported.....	531,646	509,301	538,729	570,456	582,165	102.1
Germany.....	131,274	105,962	141,593	123,073	141,168	114.7
Hungary, revised.....	71,493	68,558	99,211	74,985	69,665	92.9
Total Europe (9).....	734,413	683,821	779,533	768,514	792,998	103.2
North Africa(3).....	58,385	59,930	67,176	72,501	57,672	79.5
Asia (3).....	332,374	381,986	330,271	356,410	426,370	119.6
Total above count. (17)	1,876,761	1,946,495	2,102,887	2,014,548	2,095,877	104.0
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....						
Russia and China.....	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,973,000	3,459,000		
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	54,793	43,366	40,533	47,858	118.1
Europe, 6 count. prev. reported.....	107,181	89,418	85,448	97,281	112,121	115.3
Germany.....	368,337	265,448	335,499	321,045	325,414	101.4
Hungary.....	31,377	27,936	32,587	31,423	27,361	87.1
Total Europe (8).....	506,895	382,802	453,534	449,749	464,896	103.4
Total above count. (9)	542,988	437,595	496,900	490,282	512,754	104.6
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,035,000	882,000	975,000	1,008,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four year average.

## GERMANY: Grain production, 1927 to 1930

Crop	1927	1928	1929	1930 preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat, winter.....	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
spring.....	109,444	127,194	112,687	128,932
Total.....	11,078	14,599	10,386	12,236
Total.....	120,522	141,593	123,073	141,168
Rye, winter.....	265,258	330,719	316,993	331,674
spring.....	3,767	4,780	4,052	3,740
Total.....	269,025	335,499	321,045	335,414
Barley, winter.....	18,303	21,107	17,498	21,770
spring.....	107,447	132,614	128,591	112,435
Total.....	125,750	153,721	146,089	134,205
Oats.....	437,249	481,930	508,633	419,081

## FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
BARLEY						
United States.....	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,079	12,780	97.7
Canada.....	1,574	3,506	4,881	5,926	6,050	102.1
Total (2).....	9,194	12,982	17,479	19,005	18,830	99.1
Europe, 11 count. prev. reported.....	12,901	13,167	13,551	13,723	13,685	99.7
Rumania.....	b/ 3,378	4,359	4,322	5,074	4,525	89.2
Total Europe (12).....	16,279	17,526	17,873	18,797	18,210	96.9
Africa, 3 count. prev. reported.....	4,863	4,300	4,926	4,866	4,823	99.1
Morocco, revised.....	(3,000)	2,469	2,904	3,240	2,979	91.9
Total North Africa (4).....	7,863	6,769	7,830	8,106	7,802	96.2
Asia (1).....	(450)	655	892	750	818	109.1
Total above count. (19).....	33,786	37,932	44,074	46,658	45,660	97.9
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	65,100	65,200	70,900	74,400	..	..
OATS						
United States.....	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,212	41,898	104.2
Canada.....	9,597	13,240	13,137	12,479	12,815	102.7
Total (2).....	46,954	55,181	54,871	52,691	54,713	103.8
Europe, 8 count. prev. reported.....	25,225	22,988	23,273	23,393	22,805	97.5
Rumania.....	b/ 2,119	2,680	2,759	2,997	2,760	92.1
Total Europe (9).....	27,344	25,668	26,032	26,390	25,565	96.9
North Africa (3).....	607	679	779	851	828	97.3
Asia (1).....	12	66	28	28	18	64.3
Chile.....	78	195	220	243	193	79.4
total above count. (16).....	74,995	81,789	81,930	80,203	81,317	101.4
Est. world total excl. Russia and China...	102,400	106,300	106,800	106,400	..	..
CORN						
United States.....	104,229	98,393	100,673	97,957	101,531	103.6
Canada.....	309	132	139	152	154	101.3
Guatemala.....	(500)	289	298	343	245	71.4
Total (3).....	105,038	98,814	101,110	98,452	101,930	103.5
Europe (5).....	16,762	17,068	17,526	18,695	16,555	88.6
Total above count. (8).....	121,800	115,882	118,636	117,147	118,485	101.1
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	172,400	178,400	184,600	187,700	..	..

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average					Percent 1930 is of 1929
	1909-1919	1927	1928	1929	1930	
	1,000 bushels	Percent				
BARLEY						
United States .....	184,812	265,882	357,487	303,552	331,925	109.3
Europe, 6 count. prev. reported .....	159,409	177,118	182,499	248,282	249,352	100.4
Germany .....	133,727	125,750	153,721	146,089	134,205	91.9
Hungary, revised .....	32,369	23,684	30,671	31,352	24,067	76.8
Total Europe (8) .....	325,565	326,552	366,891	425,723	407,324	95.7
North Africa (3) .....	91,800	72,896	100,577	99,243	69,539	70.1
Asia (2) .....	128,027	117,794	115,634	117,986	115,865	98.2
Total above count. (14) .....	730,204	783,124	940,589	946,504	924,953	97.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	1,424,000	1,477,000	1,717,000	1,732,000		
OATS						
United States .....	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	1,329,407	107.8
Europe, 4 count. prev. reported .....	127,347	163,779	166,383	203,227	200,895	98.9
Germany .....	527,178	437,249	481,960	508,633	419,031	82.4
Hungary, revised .....	28,464	22,513	27,529	28,292	15,708	55.5
Total Europe (6) .....	682,989	623,541	675,872	740,152	635,684	85.9
Africa, 2 count. prev. reported .....	4,142	2,804	4,013	6,858	4,271	62.3
Algeria .....	13,489	10,607	14,492	14,785	12,056	81.5
Total North Africa (3) .....	17,631	13,411	18,505	21,643	16,327	75.4
Total above count. (10) .....	1,844,027	1,819,546	2,133,784	1,995,369	1,981,418	99.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	3,759,000	3,488,000	3,926,000	3,762,000		
CORN						
United States .....	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	2,802,442	107.2
Bulgaria .....	26,277	20,954	20,272	36,068	33,384	92.6
Morocco .....	( 3,500)	4,854	6,863	5,455	5,157	94.5
Total (3) .....	2,742,141	2,788,901	2,846,036	2,655,830	2,840,983	107.0
Est. world total excl. Russia .....	4,138,000	4,346,000	4,219,000	4,282,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	July 12	July 19	July 26	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year beginning	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
July 1								
United States.	456,926	21,544		70	95	188	July 26	2,133
Canada .....	43,658	6,396						437
Argentina ....	78,591	c/ 6,225	c/	92			July 12	617
Danubian count.							c/	192
c/.....	19,408	66,092		758			July 12	450
Total .....	323,663	100,257					3,200	1,500
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning								
July 1								
United States.	16,251	7,966		10	0	495	July 26	165
Canada .....	19,927	4,694						510
Argentina ....	25,690	c/ 20,338	c/	663			July 12	614
Danubian count.							c/	1,072
c/.....	49	1,453		68			July 12	--
Total .....	61,917	34,451					779	1,718
Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported			
1927-28	1928-29	July 12	July 19	July 26	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30	
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Year beginning	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
November 1								
United States.	20,556	41,636	117	26	25	July 26	33,974	7,311
Danubian count.								
c/.....	15,266	531	2,091			July 12	111	37,320
Argentina ....	268,625	203,071	c/ 3,331	c/ 5,114	c/ 4,965	July 26	139,750	c/ 105,515
Union of South Africa ....	23,209	16,602	d/	583		July 12	d/ 7,714	d/ 8,177
Total .....	328,316	261,840					186,549	156,323
United States imports .....	1,436	349					Nov-June 232	Nov-June 379

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/Preliminary.

c/Trade sources.

d/Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets <sup>a/</sup>

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow	Futures	No. 3 yellow	Futures	No. 3 white	No. 2	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
					May	May	May	May	June	June	May	May
May 2.....	90	79	90	80	82	60	82	60	47	41	62	55
9.....	88	79	90	79	79	59	80	59	46	41	60	55
16.....	88	78	88	78	82	61	83	60	45	42	60	56
23.....	88	79	87	81	81	60	82	59	46	41	61	55
30.....	84	78	83	80	79	58	80	58	42	40	59	55
June 6.....	86	80	87	81	79	59	80	58	44	40	60	52
13.....	93	81	92	81	81	59	82	58	45	39	60	52
20.....	92	76	92	76	81	55	82	54	45	36	59	48
27.....	93	77	93	75	83	53	83	53	44	36	60	45
July 5.....	94	76	93	75	86	52	88	52	44	36	63	45
12.....	96	78	94	79	90	54	91	54	45	35	67	47
19.....	100	81	103	77	93	54	94	55	48	36	72	47
26.....	104	83	104	82	92	55	93	55	48	36	70	48

<sup>a/</sup> Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

WALNUTS: Production in Italy, France and Rumania, 1929 and 1930  
(In bags of 110 pounds each, unshelled)

Area and variety	1929		1930	
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
ITALY:				
Sorrentos.....	300,000		210,000	
Current Naples.....	40,000		33,000	
Wild Naples.....	50,000		43,000	
FRANCE:				
Cornes.....	95,000		77,000	
Grenobles.....	60,000		27,000	
Marbots.....	65,000		40,000	
Other table varieties.....	100,000		80,000	
Shelling varieties.....	480,000		405,000	
RUMANIA.....	130,000		300,000	

COTTON: Estimated world acreage, total and in specified countries, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1921-22 to 1925-26, annual 1926-27 to 1929-30

Country	Average	Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	1909-10 to	1921-22 to				prelim- inary
United States .....	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
India .....	34,152	37,616	47,087	40,138	45,341	45,793
Egypt .....	22,503	23,818	24,822	24,761	27,053	25,692
China a/ .....	1,743	1,768	1,854	1,574	1,805	1,912
Brazil .....	b/	4,498	4,152	4,192	4,265	
Russia (Asiatic) ....	1,569	741	1,620	1,858	2,261	2,560
Mexico .....	253	330	613	326	502	475
Chosen (Korea) .....	146	405	529	503	503	459
Uganda .....	58	420	570	533	699	684
Peru .....	c/	163	284	316	316	284
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.	44	134	225	239	284	368
Argentina .....	5	156	177	210	256	332
Turkey in Asia .....	d/	451	e/ 394	346	223	
Estimated world total excluding China ...	62,500	69,000	81,010	73,860	82,400	81,970

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Data for crop year as given at the head of the table are for crops harvested between August 1 and July 31 of the following year. This applies to both Northern and Southern Hemispheres. For the United States prior to 1914 the figures apply to the harvest year beginning September 1.

a/ From the Chinese Economic Bulletin quoting the Chinese Mill Owners' Association. The figures represent the crop in the most important provinces where the commercial crop is grown. b/Average for 3 years. c/Average 1914-15 to 1918-19. d/Season 1910-11. e/Average 1924-25 and 1925-26.

SUGAR (raw): World production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14 and 1921-22 to 1925-26, annual 1927-28 to 1929-30

Country <sup>a/</sup>	Average 1909-10 to <sup>b/</sup> 1913-14	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	Percent 1929-30 is of 1928-29
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
BEET SUGAR						
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada.....	11,782	31,908	34,653	36,735	c/ 36,000	98.0
United States.....	655,000	934,600	1,175,000	1,141,000	1,094,000	95.9
Total No. America....	666,782	1,016,508	1,209,653	1,177,735	1,130,000	95.9
Europe 17 countries previously reported						
d/						
Sweden.....	6,377,298	4,135,849	6,477,142	7,019,314	7,147,495	101.8
Netherlands.....	153,739	175,564	160,298	177,318	133,822	75.5
Spain.....	246,341	324,273	280,190	346,849	286,170	82.5
Czechoslovakia.....	115,727	199,414	205,446	236,231	244,017	103.3
Yugoslavia.....	1,221,274	1,176,255	1,383,301	1,163,461	1,133,405	97.4
Total Europe (22)...	8,155,838	6,124,837	8,592,627	9,074,511	9,079,408	100.1
Asia, Japan.....	e/	10,620	23,384	23,433	28,797	122.9
Oceania, Australia....	1,030	3,021	2,634	2,400	2,361	98.4
World total beet sugar f/.....	8,823,650	7,154,986	9,828,298	10,278,079	10,240,366	99.6
CANE SUGAR						
North and Central America & West Indies previously reported						
(14) d/.....	1,317,326	1,578,341	1,897,444	1,919,815	2,051,872	106.9
Porto Rico.....	361,974	499,751	748,677	586,761	866,109	147.6
Trinidad.....	51,275	66,483	91,337	100,717	80,423	88.8
Cuba.....	2,287,052	4,908,638	4,526,879	5,775,179	5,231,914	90.6
Total above 17 countries.....	4,017,627	7,053,213	7,264,337	8,382,472	8,239,518	98.3
Europe and Asia (4) d/	4,430,066	5,932,835	6,986,885	7,250,478	7,305,551	100.8
South America, 6 countries previously reported.. d/.....	864,192	1,715,446	1,787,880	1,833,659	1,643,674	89.6
Paraguay.....	1,363	2,379	5,028	4,283	4,629	108.1
Total South America (7) .....	865,555	1,717,325	1,792,908	1,837,942	1,648,303	89.7

Continued

SUGAR (raw): World production; average 1909-10 to 1913-14 and 1921-22 to 1925-26, annual 1927-28 to 1929-30. Cont'd

Country a/	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 b/	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	Per cent 1929-30 is of 1928-29
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Africa 4 countries d/ previously reported						
Reunion .....	415,423	578,970	666,562	764,118	738,635	96.7
	41,653	52,015	55,084	42,211	57,142	135.4
Total Africa (5)	457,076	630,985	721,646	806,329	795,777	98.7
Oceania (2) d/.....	300,960	483,622	676,713	719,770	689,982	95.9
Total above 35 countries .....	10,071,284	15,818,480	17,442,489	18,996,991	18,678,931	98.3
Estimated world total cane sugar f/	10,539,000	16,622,000	18,468,000	20,068,000	19,749,000	98.4
Estimated world total cane and beet sugar f/.....	19,363,000	23,777,000	28,296,000	30,346,000	29,989,000	98.8

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture and Sugar Association Estimates except as otherwise stated.

a/ Figures within parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for territory within present boundaries.

Averages are for a five year period wherever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period. c/ Unofficial estimate. d/ For production in countries not listed see Foreign Crops and Markets April 14, 1930, pages 543-545; June 2, 1930, pages 792-793 and July 14, 1930, page 57.

e/ Included with cane sugar. f/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

YUGOSLAVIA: Grain production, 1927 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1927 .....	56,568	5,923	14,449	20,114
1928 .....	103,294	7,527	18,105	25,236
1929 .....	94,999	8,268	18,917	24,168
1930 .....	88,992	9,566	19,244	23,493

International Institute of Agriculture.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 26, 1929 and 1930

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-July 26, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1 - July 26		Week ending			
	1929	1930	July 5	July 12	July 19	July 26
GRAINS:	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/.....	7,150	9,110	1,541	825	3,962	2,782
Wheat flour b/.....	3,845	2,895	616	522	982	822
Rye.....	114	---	---	---	---	---
Corn.....	549	201	33	117	26	25
Oats.....	165	510	5	10	---	495
Barley a/.....	2,133	437	84	70	95	188
PORK:	Jan. 1 - July 26					
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulder, incl.						
Wiltshire sides.....	79,363	79,838	2,213	1,206	3,136	2,232
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides.....	84,612	68,879	1,602	851	970	1,969
Lard.....	462,319	417,513	9,403	13,638	9,940	9,482
Pickled pork.....	24,396	18,345	190	114	102	169

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 329,000 bush., flour 66,900 bbls., San Francisco barley 188,000 bush., rice 130,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

## WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. July 26	
	1928-29	1929-30a	July 12	July 19	July 26	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
North America b/	499,942	301,342	8,084	6,759	9,167	28,103	29,263
Canada, 4 mark.c/	458,649	193,380	6,431	5,032	8,412	13,922	24,601
United States...	163,687	149,822	1,347	4,944	3,604	10,995	12,005
Argentina.....	217,139	161,378	782	1,340	425	15,024	4,171
Australia.....	107,937	61,769	1,000	1,064	1,304	4,976	4,880
Russia.....	8	5,672	352	104	472	0	928
Danube & Bulg.d/	33,975	18,640	168	136	24	248	408
British India...e/	5,687	4,171	592	280	224	96	1,568
Total f/	864,688	552,972	10,978	9,523	11,616	48,447	41,218
Total Eur. ship.g/	705,396	490,448	9,720	9,848	---	34,176	30,888
Total ex-Eur. ship.g/	220,664	141,904	920	1,712	---	10,108	4,200

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bushels. f/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Aug. 1, 1929	July 24, 1930	July 31, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	43.50	36.50	37.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	34.77	31.24	30.88
Berlin, 1a quality .....	35.22	31.33	31.33
London: a/			
Danish .....	37.48	33.78	33.67
Dutch, unsalted .....	36.39	32.37	31.50
New Zealand .....	37.04	29.87	29.98
New Zealand, unsalted .....	36.93	32.15	32.59
Australian .....	35.74	29.22	29.33
Australian, unsalted .....	35.85	29.55	29.55
Argentine, unsalted .....	34.75	27.59	28.46
Siberian .....	33.89	28.68	28.89

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		July 31, 1929	July 23, 1930	July 30, 1930
<b>GERMANY:</b>				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	49,786	58,893	59,767
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	18.53	14.91	14.69
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	14.09	11.67	11.67
<b>UNITED KINGDOM:</b>				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	8,281	6,202	77.13
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.90	11.24	11.30
American short cut green hams	"	26.72	24.77	24.33
American green bellies .....	"	19.99	17.49	17.60
Danish Wiltshire sides .....	"	28.03	19.34	19.77
Canadian green sides .....	"	26.72	17.49	17.60

a/ Friday quotation.

Index		Page
Page	::	Page
Crop and Market Prospects .....		140
- - - - -		
Agricultural exports:		
Index numbers, U.S., June, 1930		150
Principal products, U.S.,		
June, 1930 .....		156
Agricultural imports, principal		
products, U.S., June 1, 1930 ..		158
AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS,		
FOREIGN, JULY 1930 .....		151
Barley:		
Area, world, av. 1909-13 and		
1927-30 .....		171
Production, world av. 1909-13		
an. 1927-30 .....		145, 172
Butter, prices, foreign		
markets, 1930 .....		139, 179
Cherries, production, Italy, 1930,		149
Citrus fruit, production,		
Sicily, 1929 .....		148
Corn:		
Area, world, av. 1909-13, an. 1927-		
30 .....		171
Production, World av. 1909-13		
an. 1927-30 .....		145, 172
Cotton:		
Area, world av. 1909-10 to		
1913-14, an. 1926-27 to 1929-30		175
Exports, U.S., unmanufactured,		
June 1930 .....		168
Dairy and poultry products, for-		
eign trade, U.S., June 1930 ...		161
Fruit, growing condition,		
Europe, 1930 .....		148
Grains:		
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1930 ..		178
Market conditions, Europe,		
July 31, 1930 .....		142
Movement (feed) principal		
countries, July 26, 1930 ...		173
Prices (feed), principal		
markets, July 26, 1930 .....		174
Production:		
Germany, 1927-1930 .....		170
Hungary, 1926-1930 .....		169
Yugoslavia, 1926-1930 .....		139, 177
:: Hops, growing conditions,		
England, July 15, 1930 .....		147
:: Meat (pork):		
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1930 .....		178
Prices, foreign markets, 1930 .....		179
:: Oats:		
Area, world, av. 1909-13 an.		
1927-30 .....		171
Production, world, av. 1909-13		
an. 1927-28 .....		145, 172
:: Prunes, production prospects,		
France, 1930 .....		147
:: Raisins, production, Spain .....		147
:: Rye:		
Area, world, av. 1909-13		
an 1927-30 .....		167
Production, world av. 1909-13		
an. 1928-30 .....		144, 170
:: Sugar:		
Production, world av. 1909-10 to		
1913-14 an. 1927-28 to 1929-30		145, 176
Trade conditions, Cuba,		
January-June, 1930 .....		146
Walnuts, production, specified		
countries, 1929-1930 .....		149, 174
:: Wheat:		
Area, world av. 1909-13,		
an. 1927-30 .....		168
Exports, U.S., July 26, 1930 .....		141
Exports, U.S. by countries June 1930		166
Exports to Orient, principal		
countries, 1928-1929 .....		167
Growing conditions:		
Canada, Aug. 1, 1930 .....		140
Europe, July 30, 1930 .....		140
S. Hemisphere, July 28, 1930 ...		141
Prices, U.S., July 31, 1930 .....		142
Production:		
Germany 1927-1930 .....		170
World av. 1909-13 an. 1928-30		140, 170
Receipts and shipments		
Canada, July 25, 1930 .....		142
Shipments, to principal countries,		
July 26, 1930 .....		178
Wool, market conditions, Bradford,		
Aug. 1, 1930 .....		139

9

